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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1916

The only thing that can compensate humanity for the present orgy of mad dynasties is a revolution that will democratize the people and establish the United States of Europe.  
—Dr. Frank Crane.

## The War and the Workingman

Our democratic friends boast on a good surface showing that employment conditions were never better than at present. There is work at good wages in all lines; wages are good, so they ask the workingman why he should desire a change of administration. These conditions have, however, been brought about by causes wholly unrelated to the conduct of affairs by the democratic party unless it chooses to assume responsibility for the war in Europe which alone, in two ways, has lightened the unemployment problem in this country. How many alien workmen who had been in this country for varying terms of years responded to their countries' calls to the colors, we have no means of knowing, but we have figures by which we can estimate the number of aliens who have been prevented by the war from coming here to compete with the workingmen who are now here.

The latest statistics issued by the department of labor show that the net increase in our population by reason of the movement of aliens for the past three fiscal years has been as follows: June 30, 1913, increase 815,303; June 30, 1914, 769,276; June 30, 1915, 50,070. The figures for June 30 of this year, it is estimated, will show 50,000. It is obvious, therefore, that the European war has cut off a net increase of a million and a quarter in our population. If that million and a quarter, mostly of the laboring class had been added to our population, unemployment conditions would have been vastly different.

We must take into account, too, the fact that the war which has arrested this tide of competition with American labor has given rise to a great unnatural demand for the products of American labor in our munition factories and in factories furnishing not only war supplies but in other factories for furnishing hundreds of things which European factories would have poured in upon us through the broken tariff barrier.

Thus the war has saved the American workingman in two ways from the disastrous results of democratic legislation.

But for the war we would have had, as anyone may see, an unparalleled unemployment problem in this country.

## California Fruits Barred

California fruit-preserving interests are agitated over the English embargo on the importation of canned and dried fruits. About 75 per cent. of the California fruit crop is dried; and about 75 per cent. of the apricot crop, 40 per cent. of the prune crop and a large percentage of the pears are exported. In normal times these exports go to England, Germany, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. There have been no direct shipments to Germany since the beginning of the war, and neutral countries are buying cautiously on account of high freight rates, and because of the various reasons likely to cause delay in transit.

California fruit shippers have tried to develop a trade with South American countries, but the result of this effort has not been encouraging. South and Central American buyers wish to purchase on terms somewhat different from those which obtain in European markets, and the Californians appear not to be able at present to meet those terms. As the demand for dried fruits, excepting peaches, in the United States is limited, the Californians are at their wits' end to know how to dispose of their products.

A representative has been sent to England to investigate the conditions which caused the embargo. It is hardly necessary, however, to cross the seas in order to find out the reason for the British fruit embargo. England is not sufficed with fruit, but she is hard up for ships. The demands on her shipping facilities are unprecedented. Not only must she supply her own needs, but to a large extent those of her allies. A large number of small craft have been added to the British merchant marine, and a number of others are being built. In the meantime, however, the number of ships is limited, and certain commodities, such as grain and war supplies, simply must be transported. The English authorities decided that among the things that could be dispensed with are fruits. Although the British probably want canned and dried fruits as much as the Californians would like to sell these articles, they must do without until a way is found to relieve the present shortage of bottoms.

## The Passing of Harper's Weekly

The New York Tribune thus announces the passing of Harper's Weekly:

That venerable relic "Harper's Weekly" has been doomed so long that surprise at its death flows wholly from the discovery that it had been so lately alive. The magazine was in the last stages of dissolution when it passed from Colonel Harvey to Norman Hapgood. The latter was successful only in showing how many different kinds of a weekly publication he could make badly. The one consistency in its character, its implicit, large-eyed adoration of the president, as a figure and in detail, was scarcely needed to perfect its fate.

A precarious field the weekly publication has become in these hasty days.

But the general field for the more serious weekly, the mouthpiece of reflection, does not seem to grow. For better or for worse, we continue a nation of newspaper readers in our thought upon public questions.

Not until we take to living a little less rapidly and thinking a lot more slowly is the demand for retrospective criticism likely to gain headway.

The Tribune ascribes the passing of this once highly honored journal to the steady restriction of the weekly field, though it admits that the Saturday Evening Post in the same field is making rapid headway. We think the Tribune is in error. The trouble with Harper's Weekly was the field it entered, which was fruitful enough a few years ago, say four or eight, when the muckraker was in his glory. It was in that period that Harper's began to suffer some diminution under the conservative, not to say, reactionary, control of Colonel Harvey.

For the moment it had ceased to be the "Journal of Civilization." Its headlights were extinguished but the tail lights were still flickering. Perhaps within that turbulent period Harper's Weekly under even an abler management would have suffered; at least, its growth would have been arrested for the American people had become engrossed in the business of raking muck and Harper's had none to offer. Within that period it might have thriven under the administration of Mr. Hapgood.

If Colonel Harvey could have maintained his hold a little longer, a year longer, until the tide of madness had begun to ebb, the torch of civilization might have flared up again. But he quit at the wrong time and Mr. Hapgood took hold at the wrong time.

The weekly field is not restricted. Mr. Hapgood made the mistake of continuing the Weekly in a field whose cultivation was ceasing. Those who had clung through the muck-raking period to the once honored journal fell away in sadness from it now as an unclean thing. There were none to take their places.

The headline writer of The Republican has his own ideas about the morals of the gentlemen who compose the state highway association and he inadvertently expressed them when he flung to the breeze yesterday: "Highwaymen Here on Monday." We understand that the h. l. w. has since made plans for a vacation which will take him out of town before Monday. He will return on properly verified information that the convention of the association has adjourned and that its members have departed for their several homes.

It is a significant fact that no chemist has succeeded in securing the green powder used as a substitute for gasoline for the purposes of analysis. It will be remembered that Keeley, of motor fame, succeeded in concealing his power wires for several years.

## POETRY AS DIVIDED INTO TWO CLASSES BY MASEFIELD

The audience at Smith College the other night to hear John Masefield's lecture on English poets went first of all to see the man. They saw a man who was prodigiously tall, with a head that was unmistakably English, viewed from whatever angle. They heard a statement of a poet's creed—a belief in the efficacy of an art which shall appeal to the many and still be unerring art.

It was altogether in keeping, therefore, that Mr. Masefield should have chosen for his readings from his own works the two or three short pieces which are most familiar—"Sea Fever" and "The West Wind"—rather than extracts from the longer narrative pieces whose creation has been the acknowledged revival of the story in verse, a revival in which he is as much pioneer as inheritor. The narrative poem has never before been the subject of such intense realism; the brook in "The Widow in the Bye Street," which runs over a bed of rusty pans, is a brook unique in literature.

But Mr. Masefield did not state his creed without appealing to some of his auditors as an uncompromising iconoclast. His demarcation of the two broad classes of poetry is into that which appeals to the few learned and that which is written for the many unlearned. Browning and Swinburne, drawing "too little from the common stuff of human life," are set in the first group, against the Tennyson who appeared as spokesman for the middle class.

Of that newer brand of realism in poetry which America has produced, but which America has not yet shown a willingness to accept utterly and heartily, Mr. Masefield had already spoken: it was the obvious question to ask him as soon as he stepped upon the soil of New York. His reply was guarded; he looked to see come out of the ferment a great poet, but he took good care not to say whether he considered any of the incumbent laureates candidates for the honor.

He foresees a new inspiration in England with the era of reconstruction that will succeed the numbing aftermath of the war. That day Mr. Masefield hopes to live to see, he told his audience—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

## CURSE OF DRINK IN GERMANY

Prof. Rudolf Eucken, the eminent philosopher, spoke recently in the great Aula of the Berlin University on the "Ethical and Hygienic Tasks of the Present." He is one of the most universally honored men in Germany, and his audiences included "statesmen, ecclesiastics, and the most honored members of the highest society."

Professor Eucken castigated the drinking habits of the people. It is the only vice which they have inherited from their remote forefathers. Martin Luther and Tacitus both bear witness of this. Germans must conquer this custom. "The war," he brought with it an added seriousness, it has brought many an improvement, but it has not choked the drinking habit. The professor urged a new morality which would introduce a "noble beauty" into the lives of Germans, a "noble, pure conviviality." This constant drinking, he declared, places bonds on the nation, and breeds the wretched type of beer-philliant with whom every one is familiar. It is a type which must no longer disgrace the German nation.

Germans, further, must learn that money is not the only thing by which earthly pleasure may be bought, must learn that indulgence in luxury is slavery, not freedom.

But the professor does not wish these improvements brought about by "pedantic scolding or iron sermons on morals," rather must the reformation be the result of an inward upbuilding of the entire social structure. In accordance with the innermost kernel of Germanism men must become "An Alliance of Seriousness and Love." Christianity in the midst of historical happenings stands between good and bad. "The battle of Christianity is the German battle, for it is a struggle for the keeping pure of our best, our souls. And what does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Let us see to it that the German nation does not lose its soul."—New York Evening Post.

## ONLY TO BE EXPECTED

To the average Scottish churchgoer the minister who reads his sermon is a weak sort of preacher.

In a Highland village the minister was always offending in this respect. At last a deputation of his congregation waited on him to point out that they would prefer him to preach without reading every word from a manuscript.

"Ah, my friends," he said sadly, "I must apologize; but I have a bad memory. If I had not it in writing I should forget what I have to say."

"Well, meenister," was the spokesman's scathing answer, "if ye canna remember yer ain discourses ye canna blame us gin we forget them."—Answers London.

## FOR EIGHT INCHES OF GROUND, \$2,500

The Charles F. Noyes company recently sold to Daniel P. Morse for the estate of George Bell eight inches of ground adjoining 49 Walker street. The strip perfects title to the building. The price was \$2,500.—New York World.

## The Crowd that Saw Troop Train Leave A. E. Yards



## PHOENIX BIDS BOYS FAREWELL ON TROOP TRAIN

(Continued from Page One)

discharge from Company A following court martial proceedings. For five years, Gully, one of the best liked and most efficient members of the National Guard, had prepared the men to meet what has come to them now. While he was not to go with them to the front, they were going with his best wishes. And they knew it. Not only his own company but the members of other companies with whom Gully was a general favorite saluted the former captain as they passed. "I wish to God I were going," was all he could say. Captain A. C. Taylor of the commissary department, the Beau Brummel of the regiment, passed into the train unconscious of the admiring glances as he went on his way, his mind bent on duty.

Lieutenant Harold Hess hurried into the train and before he was out of the city limits had read a letter "from home." A private in passing caught Hess' expression as he read. The lad rushed to the window and bailed a friend. "Tell Ann I said goodbye," he shouted. "Why didn't she come down?"

Sergeant Shaw carried one of his small children in his arms, holding his little daughter by the hand. His wife carried the baby. "I am in command of the band," he said, as he kissed his family goodbye. "That was all. And she only cleared her throat and when she felt she had control of her voice she added, 'It's all right.'"

"I feel pretty bad about it," was the frank admission of the girl wife of Victor Manuel, who did not get the opportunity of giving his wife and three-month-old baby a farewell kiss. Before the girl could leave his car, the train had started.

C. F. Gentry, a private in Company A, wants to come back from Mexico to teach Young America to salute the flag. There was a representative of "Young America" on board, a Young American who already has been taught the meaning of the flag. Richard Ullman, a nineteen-year-old boy, who was to have been graduated from the high school next week, was glad to go and "it will be good to get back—if we ever do," he said.

## FIVE COMPANIES OF GUARDS ARE OFF FOR BORDER

(Continued from Page One)

Women and girls, surrounding husky young guardsmen, requests and promises to "take care of yourself" laughing threats to become nurses in the part of the girls, and chaff from the boys.

Probably the one man in mufti who most keenly regretted seeing the guard leave was C. V. Gully, one-time captain and builder up of Company A. Gully, who had been discharged as a result of the court martial of last month, but who was not prevented thereby from rejoining the guard, had received Governor Hunt's permission to enlist, but his offer was rejected by Adjutant General Harris.

Enlistment Preparations  
Colonel A. N. Tuttle, supreme in command of the National Guard of Arizona in the field, who left with the local companies yesterday, has asked for 150 men from Phoenix. To get them, Charles R. Price, a retired captain of the local guard, remains in Phoenix under title of Lieutenant, and will be next recruiting officer. He passed eleven applicants yesterday, and is confident that he will secure the 150 the colonel asked for. Adjutant General Harris remains here and will later tour the state to raise 1,200 men, to bring the regiment up

to war strength. Applicants for the guard enlistments now must pass a stiff physical examination; for the recruits will be mustered into the United States army, the requirements of which bar men weighing less than 125 pounds, and men with serious physical defects.

Home Guards Forming  
A number of companies of home guards are being formed, and some of them are already proceeding with their drills. Lieutenant Price will organize a company at the armory tonight. He says: "I hope all who are interested in this move will attend the meeting at the armory tomorrow night. Remember Columbus, New Mexico and let's be prepared. I will give my services for weekly drills, or night ones if wanted. We can drill a hundred men easier than twenty, so I hope that many turn out. Each drill night, we can have an hour's work with the 'pivots' and some manual of arms training, and then listen to some speaking. I'm sure there are a lot of chaps who want to get something off their chests, and we can find somebody to address the company every meeting night."

There are nearly a hundred Springfield rifles left at the armory and if we need more, we can use hunting rifles." A company of young clubmen is drilling on the roof of the Arizona club. Employees of the Pacific Gas and Electric company are sold to have formed a squad, numbering over 50, and to have made arrangements to arm themselves.

Patriotism Revived  
While engaged in passing through what many are firmly convinced is the preparatory stage for a really serious crisis, it behooves everyone to do something for the cause. It was suggested yesterday that some of the work being done by the surgical dressings committee be turned to account for home consumption. Guard officers are more or less hurt at the attitude of some of the businessmen, although they give the warmest commendation to others, whose attitude toward the guard is one of cordiality and support. Among those who have been foremost in support of the guard is the Hanny company, the only one that closed its doors while the guard entrained yesterday. Several firms displayed flags. Harold Hess of the Hanny organization went with the detachment as adjutant of the first battalion, of which Major E. P. Grinstead is commander.

Major C. E. Young, chief of the medical staff of the guard, was on the train yesterday. A very military looking man, and thoroughly trained for the work.

Lieutenant Clyde Pickett, regimental adjutant, formerly of Phoenix, but now of Morenci, left with the troop train.

Mesa Troops Join  
MESA, May 12.—Company "D" National Guard of Arizona, in command of Captain Joseph E. Noble left here at 9:30 this morning for Tempe, where they entrained in an additional car on the special train, conveying valley companies to Douglas for mobilization into the federal forces guarding the border.

## ARIZONA GUARD IS MOBILIZING NOW AT DOUGLAS

(Continued from Page One)

assigned several officers of his command to assist the militiamen in their work of organization. Captain Berkeley Enoch, Eleventh Infantry, has been appointed as mustering officer to attend to the details of placing the guardsmen under federal control as volunteers.

## Equipment Wagons Loaded on Flat Cars for Front



## BUICK BULLETIN

GREASE CUPS  
On a previous date we called your attention to a place located on the forward part of your differential housing. This is for grease. Have you attended it?

## BABBITT-POLSON CO.

Luitweiler pumping engines operate up to 85 per cent more economically than other makes.  
SCHWEITZER MACHINE CO  
314 W. Washington St., Phoenix

## SALAZAR WANTS TO SURRENDER

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

EL PASO, May 12.—Jose Salazar, the bandit who crossed the frontier to the east of here some weeks ago, now wants to surrender, according to a message received by Gen. Gavira at Juarez today from Colonel Nieton Matus at Saviñal. Colonel Matus said that Salazar asked what terms would be given him but he did not wish to conclude the surrender without the advice of his military superior.

A message also came to General Gavira from his commander at Madera, who said that Carranzista troops had attacked and routed a band of Villistas near Madera, capturing a number of horses and mules and some arms. The robbers are reported to have left blood trails behind them.

## REOPEN BRANDIES HEARING

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Reopened hearings before the senate judiciary sub-committee investigating the fitness of Louis D. Brandies of the supreme bench began and ended today with the introduction of testimony regarding Mr. Brandies' connection as counsel with the merger of last January of the United States

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Drug Company and the Ricker-Hartman company, and a statement by Commissioner Harlan that Mr. Brandies services to the I. C. C. in the five percent rate case were eminently satisfactory. The sub-committee which already recommended by a vote of three to two confirmation of the Brandies nomination will draft a supplementary report when the evidence has been printed. There was no indication tonight as to when a vote in full committee might be expected.

## CALL MEXICAN TEACHERS HOME

MEXICO CITY, May 12.—It is reported here that General Carranza has called the Mexican school teachers now visiting the United States to return immediately to Mexico. Most of the teachers are said to be in New England. General Obregon, minister of war, is expected to arrive in Mexico City early Sunday morning.

## Proper Feeding War Started by Women

NEW YORK, February 27.—Prominent women representing all parts of the country have been appointed members of a special committee to organize the campaign undertaken by the National Housewives' League to build up the health of the nation through proper feeding as its contribution to the preparedness movement. It was announced here tonight. Every woman's organization in the country will be urged to take up the propaganda.

Nutrition Experts recommend chocolate as one of the most nutritious and delicious of foods. Health—and economy—follow the daily breakfast cup of strength-supplying

## GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE

In 1/4-lb., 1-lb. and 3-lb. hermetically sealed cans. There's a double economy in buying the 3-lb. cans.

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Mary Roberts Rinehart's new mystery-serial begins in Pictorial Review for June on sale May 10

